

# INDEPENDENT TREASURY SYSTEM.

No single fact in the whole history of partisan warfare shows the violence of political prejudices so much as the violence with which the Independent Treasury system has been treated by whig papers. One would suppose that a plan which separates the purse and the sword—which confines the public money to its legitimate use—which puts a stop to favoritism in the deposit of the national funds—which secures its prompt payment as far as can be effected by human power, and which prevents all influence by unlawful pecuniary means—one would suppose, I say, that a plan accompanied by all these advantages, would meet the unqualified approbation of every portion of the community. Yet no measure of the democratic party has been so unmercifully abused by our whig friends as the Independent or Sub-Treasury. The only explanation of this circumstance is, by supposing that, with the perversity of human nature, the more praise-worthy a particular measure really is, the more vehement is the opposition from party leaders; and that the object of such leaders is not to do justice to the measures of their opponents, but to decry them whether good or bad. If this is the test, it may truly be said that this great measure is one of the best that has emanated from any party since the formation of our government—and that it really deserves to be consummated upon the 4th of July as a second Declaration of Independence.

The present seems a suitable opportunity for the dispassionate examination of this great plan. The question of a National Bank is undoubtedly settled during the administration of Mr. Polk, and perhaps for all future time. Some method of keeping the public moneys must be devised. We are willing to place the Independent Treasury before the people—and we confidently rely upon the result of its calm and deliberate discussion. This measure cannot be said ever to have had a fair trial. The excitement of the public mind when it was a prominent measure of Mr. Van Buren's administration, was too great to allow its merits to be duly weighed and understood.

If an honest whig were asked what kind of system he would desire for the deposit of the public revenue, he would unquestionably reply, that he should like a system by which the public money would be kept safe and for the use of government alone, which should prevent the funds from being used for party purposes or from being speculated upon. But the Independent Treasury provides for all this. It is to be kept by officers duly appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate—such officers are to give bond with good security for the faithful discharge of their duty—they are prohibited from speculating or alluring others to speculate with the public funds under the severest penalties. What other system combines so many and so great advantages?

There is not so much danger in a government like ours of an open and direct use of public money for unlawful purposes, as there is of an indirect use. The people would not submit to the first. An administration which should resort to it, would be left without support as we are at present constituted. But an indirect use of national funds would be often practised if it could be done. Now one great advantage of the Sub-Treasury is, that it precludes the slightest possibility of such indirect use. If the National Treasury is perverted from its legitimate purposes, it must be done openly and above board; and even a direct use, if it were resorted to, must require that the head of government, the officers of the treasury, superior and subordinate, the keepers of the public money and the recipient of the bribe should all be corrupt. The Sub-Treasury agents are separate individuals, having no connection with each other—each capable of telling his own story—each a portion of the community—and each personally responsible not merely to the government but to his fellow-citizens for his acts. It is impossible to conceive of a method which throws around the public revenue so many guards.

No other system can be devised which will prevent the indirect use which is so dangerous to our institutions. A direct use is the taking of the public money and using it as a bribe—an indirect use is, when ostensibly the funds are used legitimately, but in reality in a manner that produces the effect of direct bribery. This latter use was conspicuous during the career of the last United States Bank. To gain friends to any measure, that institution had nothing to do but to be liberal in its loans to particular individuals—or if it desired a greater power, its funds were scattered with a lavish hand through the community. Each individual borrower felt himself tied to the fate of the institution by chains which he could not break. And as these were generally the most influential men in the community, by gaining them, the bank stood a chance of gaining everything. These men would have been highly indignant at the offer of a direct bribe—but when it came under false colors it was eagerly grasped. Nothing but the usual popularity and indomitable firmness of that great man who has lately found his last resting place in our midst, could have saved us from the continuation of the most dangerous institution human ingenuity could have devised against our free government.

Our whig friends in Tennessee generally admit the danger of the last United States Bank, but insist that such an institution might be framed as to prevent these dangers. But is this possible? Has such a plan ever been proposed? Can you conceive of an institution with banking privileges of which the complete man-

agement must not be in the hands of the few? And how easy is it, when great amounts are at stake, to corrupt by hopes of gain or expectation of political distinction, these few? But, besides, no extent of interest among individuals or States could prevent the influence of the love of gain. If the existence of the institution depended upon certain measures, rest assured that every person interested, with few exceptions, would honestly think that any means were justifiable that would insure the success of those measures. The effect of pecuniary chains can never be overrated. It is the most dangerous weapon in the hands of a dishonest government. What constitutes the strongest stone in the foundation of British power? Why does the English government make no effort to pay her national debt? It is because upon that her existence depends. Pay up her immense debt—strike off the golden chains by which she binds so many thousands to her regal chariot, and her government would not exist a day before the might of her popular will. She knows in what her strength consists, and she will not willingly allow her locks to be shorn.

Does any one prefer the pet bank system? Our opponents admit their objection to this plan. In one respect it is far superior to that of a National Bank. It does not wield the gigantic power of a consolidated institution, governed by the heads and influenced by the same causes. But besides the danger of favoritism, and the use of the public funds for other than governmental purposes, this plan admits of some of the indirect methods I have so strenuously contended against. By placing large sums in particular institutions and loaning liberally, this pecuniary chain, so dangerous to liberty, is forged. The links are not as massive nor closely connected together as in the case of a National Bank, but they are of the same metal, and lead, to a certain extent, to the same consequences.

Two frivolous objections to the Independent Treasury were very much in vogue in 1840, when the public mind was in such a state as to preclude calm discussion. It is to be presumed that at this day, when the people are in a condition to judge correctly, they will be dropped. It was insisted that the public funds were directly under the control of the Executive—and that there was by this plan one kind of money for the government and another for the people. We will answer these objections at length, hereafter.

## LIBERATION OF GOV. DORR.

In the second and third edition of yesterday's paper, we briefly attempted to describe the effects produced upon the friends of Thomas Wilson Dorris, on the announcement of the passage of the liberation act, as well as the demonstration which awaited him on re-entering the world. The accounts had hardly fallen from the lips of Mr. Burgess, who brought the news from Newport, proclaiming freedom to the noble captive, before a chord was touched which vibrated through every part of the city. Flags went up to the tips of the hickory poles and flag-staffs, and cannons were fired, while every store, and workshop, and mill sent forth hundreds of citizens, all of whom rushed with the greatest alacrity to the esplanade, fronting that "tomb of the living," the Rhode Island State prison; every heart swelling with the most joyful emotions. After some half hour's delay, the door of the prison was thrown open, and Gov. Dorris stood again free; then such a burst of ecstatic joy as went up from every mouth—we have no words to describe the scene, but shall never forget it.

Gov. Dorris was escorted by the multitude from the prison to his paternal mansion, where he was left to the heartfelt congratulations of his devoted father and mother. At half-past seven o'clock it was announced that he would proceed from his father's house to that of the Hon. Ezekiel Willard, in Cranston, and his friends were desired to meet him on the bridge, and proceed with him there. An hour before the appointed time, Market square began to be thronged with people, and by the time of Gov. Dorris' arrival, it contained a dense mass of human beings.

Gov. Dorris came down Main street in a carriage, accompanied by two or three of his nearest friends and admirers, preceded by Col. Samuel H. Wailes as Chief Marshal, and his assistants, and followed by a long line of carriages. When he reached the corner of Market square, a shout of joyfulness went up from the multitude, which continued at intervals until the procession reached Mr. Willard's gate, upwards of a mile. After the arrival there of Gov. Dorris and his numerous escort, which took place during heavy discharges of artillery, stationed in the neighborhood, Mr. Nathan Potter, in behalf of the assembled multitude, gave him a welcome to the world and his friends in a fervid and eloquent address.

The speaker was cheered with the greatest heartiness; and when he concluded, and it was announced that Gov. Dorris would reply, the air was literally rent with shouting.

Gov. Dorris, though very feeble, addressed the audience for a few moments, in reply to Mr. Potter, and was listened to with breathless attention. He thanked the people for their kindness, and stated that he adhered firmly to his principles; there could be no compromise of them; that however much his enemies might have attempted to trample him under their feet, he believed his head and heart were still in the right place.

His words were greeted with an incessant cheering. In fact, the very sound of his well-known voice seemed to possess a charm which filled all who heard it with the most unbounded enthusiasm. After Gov. Dorris retired, Welcome B.

Sayles, Esq. was called out, and delivered one of the happiest addresses we have ever heard. We cannot refrain from here expressing our joy at Gov. Dorris' discharge; an event which we have bent our whole energies to aid in accomplishing—never, we may say, with much confidence or hope. He is free; and though he comes among us shorn of his rights, yet we repeat, he is still free, and thank God for that!

[Providence Gaz. June 28.]

**THE ENGLISH MISSION.**—The Union quotes the approbation of the Charleston Mercury, as "witness that the President Polk has made a fortunate selection" in naming Mr. McLane for this important mission. We are sorry to have to say that we have never heard a more unanimous expression of surprise, regret and disapproval than it has elicited within the extent of our observation. We have received numerous communications on the subject, which we have thought it better to decline publishing. An administration must, of course, be the sole judge of its own selection of its diplomatic representatives at foreign courts where important service is required; and we have no doubt that the appointment of Mr. McLane was prompted by patriotic motives, in the belief that he possessed abilities and experience which would be valuable for the public service. Nevertheless we cannot but regret that it was deemed necessary to seek out, for such a post, a man known to have been adverse to the strongest feelings of the Democratic party at two such momentous crises as Gen. Jackson's contest with the bank of the United States, and the Hard Cider Campaign of 1840. Mr. McLane, since that period, has lived in retirement from public affairs, as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Without any public manifestation of interest in the late contest of 1844, calculated to rekindle the long extinguished ashes of his former relations with the Democratic party, we understand that he was in favor of the Annexation of Texas, and the election of Mr. Polk.

Mr. McLane will no doubt make a good Minister, but we should be sorry to admit that the Democratic Party does not contain many other who would have made as good; and whose appointment would not have worn the appearance of an indication that fidelity to our principles, zeal and service in our cause, harmony with the general sympathies of our party and orthodoxy on the cardinal measures, are to be deemed of no account in the selection of the men to be honored with such high marks of confidence and regard.

We have no doubt that Mr. McLane was as much surprised as every body else, on receiving this unexpected honor; and that if General Jackson had lived long enough to know it, he would have been still more astonished.—N. Y. News

**Extract from Gen. Jackson's first message to Congress.**

"I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally gained by their experience. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. He that is removed has the same means of living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office."

A Doctor in New York has discovered a method of insuring sleep. He can take our hat—it wants a nap!—[Brough. Jester.]

## MIDDLETON FEMALE ACADEMY.

**MR. EDITOR:** The present Faculty of Teachers of the MIDDLETON FEMALE ACADEMY engaged upon their duties about two years ago. At that time fears were entertained by many that we could not succeed. Of this I entertained doubts myself, at first. But a further acquaintance with the very just and reasonable requirements of those who were disposed to patronize a respectable Seminary of Learning, and who were well qualified to appreciate properly the efforts of the right sort of teachers, led me to the conclusion that success was possible. And we were disposed, at all and every sacrifice of personal ease and comfort, to attain the object desired. In courting a struggle which would scorn defeat, we, at the same time, gave keenness to the blade which often pierced and wrung agony from our own hearts. In such cases, an ephemeral blame may be attached to us, deepening and widening thereby the wounds of our own feelings, but for which, we rejoice to believe, time will bring a rich consoling unction. Of the extent of our general success, however, the public now are capable of judging. If continually increasing patronage at home and from abroad, far beyond our most sanguine expectations, may be accounted of any avail, in determining the character of our success, then we hesitate not to say that we have more than realized what we had any right, at first, to expect. And, besides, the many commendatory expressions of opinion of the success of the Institution under our charge, which have more than once met my eye through the medium of your excellent paper, and which have likewise reached my ear, from other very respectable sources, (not intended, as I apprehend, merely to flatter our vanity,) rival fully the conviction that an intelligent public has had an eye upon our course, as well as a heart to estimate our honest and untiring efforts. To that Public then, we avail ourselves of this method, to express our grateful acknowledgments, and to announce that the next session of the Institution under our charge will commence on the first Monday of August next.

B. HOLT, Pres't of Faculty.  
MIDDLETON, July 18, 1845.

A. G. M'NUTT, A candidate for U. S. Senator, will address the people of Mississippi, at		
Canton, Madison co.	Monday, July 28	28
Benton, Yazoo	Tuesday 29	29
Lexington, Holmes	Wednesday 30	30
Black Hawk, Carroll	Thursday 31	31
Carrollton, do	Friday, August 1	1
Middleton, do	Saturday 2	2
Grenada, Yallobusha	Monday 4	4
Coffeeville, do	Tuesday 5	5
Preston, do	Wednesday 6	6
Charleston, Tallatchie	Thursday 7	7
Pharsalia, Panola	Friday 8	8
Panola, do	Saturday 9	9
Bradley's store, Desoto	Monday 11	11
Hernando, do	Tuesday 12	12
Blocker's Church, do	Wednesday 13	13
N. M. P'sant, Marshall	Thursday 14	14
Holly Springs, do	Friday 15	15
Wyatt, Lafayette	Saturday 16	16
Oxford, do	Monday 18	18
Pontotoc, Pontotoc co.	Wednesday 20	20
Collin's mills, do	Thursday 21	21
Ripley, Tippah	Friday 22	22
Troy, Tishomingo	Saturday 23	23
Jacinto, do	Monday 25	25
Carrollville, do	Wednesday 27	27
Fulton, Itawamba	Thursday 28	28
Cottogin Port, Monroe	Friday 29	29
Athens, do	Saturday 30	30
Aberdeen, do	Monday, Septem'r 1	1
Pikeville, Chickasaw	Tuesday 2	2
Houston, do	Wednesday 3	3
Bellefontaine, Choctaw	Friday 5	5
Greensboro', do	Saturday 6	6
Starkville, Oktibbeha	Monday 8	8

## General Election.

First Monday and Tuesday in November next.

**JUDGE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS & APPEALS.**  
We are authorized to announce HON. HENLEY S. BENNETT, of Lowndes, as a candidate for Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Northern District.

We are authorized to announce HON. ALEXANDER M. CLAYTON, of Marshall county, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Northern District.

**STATE CHANCELLOR.**  
We are authorized to announce JUDGE JOHN M. TAYLOR as a candidate for Chancellor of the State of Mississippi.

**JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.**  
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM COTHRAN, Esq., of Carroll co., as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Carroll, Yallobusha, and Tallahatchie.

We are authorized to announce GEN. T. N. WAUL, of Yallobusha co., as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Carroll, Yallobusha, and Tallahatchie.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**  
We are authorized to announce JOHN A. WILCOX, Esq., of Monroe county, as a candidate for District Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce WM. BARSDALE, Esq., of Lowndes county, as a candidate for District Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District.

**DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT.**  
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM F. BOLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Chancery Court, for the district composed of the counties of Holmes, Carroll, Yallobusha, Choctaw, and Tallahatchie.

**SHERIFF.**  
We are authorized to announce JAMES COLLINS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Carroll county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. REEDY as a candidate for Sheriff of Carroll county.

**CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.**  
We are authorized to say that WILLIAMS G. HERRING will be a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll county, if nominated by the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD A. SEWARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll county.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. HALE as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll county.

**PROBATE CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce SAM'L HART as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Carroll county.

We are authorized to announce JAMES S. JOHNSON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Carroll county.

**ASSESSOR.**  
We are authorized to announce L. B. GRIDER as a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Carroll county.

**COUNTY TREASURER.**  
We are authorized to announce Maj. JAMES MONEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Carroll county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN LOTT as a candidate for County Treasurer at the November Election.

## Guardian's Notice.

TO all persons interested in the lands and tenements of William H. Townsend, deceased, especially the west half south-west quarter Section 1, and north-east quarter of Section 2, in township 19, range 6, east: TAKE NOTICE, that at the September term next of the Probate Court of Carroll county, I will apply for an order to sell said land for the purpose of boarding, clothing, and educating the minor heirs of said deceased.

WM. H. HARRIS, Guardian.  
of minor heirs of WM. H. Townsend, dec'd.  
July 16, 1845 31-6t

## Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Choctaw county, at the January term thereof, 1845, on the estate of JESSE GREEN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

LEE GREEN, Adm'r  
WM. MCADAMS, Adm'r  
of the estate of Jesse Green, dec'd.  
July 16, 1845 31-4t

## District Chancery Court

Of the State of Mississippi, at Carrollton. Archibald Robinson } BILL FOR DIVORCE.  
vs. Sarah E. Robinson. } To June term, A. D. 1845.

THIS day came the complainant, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Mississippi, the same having been duly proven.—It is ordered by the Court, That publication of the pendency of this bill be made weekly for three successive months in the "Mississippi Democrat," a newspaper published in the town of Carrollton, in the county of Carroll in this State, that unless the said defendant shall enter her appearance at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be set down for hearing on the facts charged in the bill, and a decree passed in the same manner as if the defendant had appeared and was present in the Court.

Issued on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1845.

A true copy from the minutes:  
WM. P. BOLE, Clerk.  
July 16, 1845. 31-13t

**CHEVIE & DAVIDSON, P. C.**  
The bill charges that complainant intermarried with defendant in Alabama, in March, 1841; that they removed to Mississippi in October, 1842; that they have lived in Mississippi from that time until 4th May, 1845; that they lived together as man and wife until shortly before the filing of this bill; that the defendant has had two children, the fruits of the marriage; that complainant got no property by the marriage; that the defendant committed adultery with one James Craig, on the 7th of April, 1845, and frequently before from the 1st of December, 1844, until that time.—Prays for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, for possession of the children, for order of publication, and decree upon pro confesso, if bill not answered by next term of Court.

WM. P. BOLE, Clerk.

## Lease of 16th Section.

ON the first Monday in September next, before the Court-house door in the town of Carrollton, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., the undersigned, Trustees for the sixteenth section in township 21, of range 3 east, will proceed to lease, to the highest bidder, for the term of 99 years, according to law, all the land belonging to said section.

T. M. SMITH, G. HIGHTOWER,  
G. A. GRAVES, P. PORSON,  
B. LATHAM, Trustees.  
July 16, 1845 31-6t

## The State of Mississippi,

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, JUNE TERM, 1845.

In the matters of the estate of John A. Newell, deceased.

ON opening the matters of the petition in this case, it was ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of John A. Newell, deceased—and more particularly in the west half of the north-east quarter, and north-west quarter of Section 16, township 18, range 7 east—be and personally appear at the August term, 1845, of the Probate Court of said county, and shew cause, if any they have or can, why said lands above described shall not be sold, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said John A. Newell, deceased.

Ordered, that publication of this notice be made in the Mississippi Democrat for thirty days.

Attest: THO. N. DAVIS, Ck.

July 16, 1845 31-5t

## Executor's Notice.

TO all persons interested in the lands and tenements of James D. McLean, deceased, especially in the west half south east quarter, and east half south-west quarter of Section 13, and east half north-east quarter Section 24, township 19, range 5 east; and west half north-west quarter Section 18, and west half north west quarter Section 19, township 19, range 6 east: TAKE NOTICE, that at the September term next of the Probate Court of Carroll county, we will apply for an order to sell said land, for the purpose of distribution, &c.

E. R. MCLEAN, }  
G. D. MCLEAN, }  
of James D. McLean's will.  
July 16, 1845 31-6t

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Carroll county, at the July term, 1845, thereof, on the estate of JONATHAN RAY, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOSEPH RAY, Adm'r  
of the estate of Jonathan Ray, dec'd.  
July 16, 1845 31-6t

## Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP, by Sterling Powell, one deep sorrel mare, 15 hands high, white spot in the face.

Taken up, by Isaac Stone, 54 miles east of Shongola one bay mare mule, rather over common size.

Taken up, by John P. Marshall, one chestnut sorrel horse, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high. July 4, 1845.

Taken up, by Stephen Johnson, one white mare mule, 8 years old, common size, some collar marks. July 2, 1845.

N. B. The takers up of the above estrays will recollect that there is an expense of \$3 on each, for this publication, which they must pay if proven away.

B. H. CARROLL, Ranger.  
July 16 31-

## In Circuit Court of Carroll County, State of Mississippi.

Patrick H. Brown } BILL OF DISCOVERY.  
vs. James D. Long. }

UPON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing that the said Jas. D. Long is not a resident of this State.—It is ordered that he appear at the next term of said Court to be holden on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of discovery filed therein, and in default, the matters of said bill will be taken for confessed.

It is further ordered, That this notice be published once a week for two months successively in the Mississippi Democrat.  
R. A. SEWARD, Clerk.  
July 9, 1845. 30-3t

## Equity side of Circuit Court OF CARROLL COUNTY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Robert Clark }  
vs. Sarah Clark. }

ON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, and that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon her.—It is ordered, That unless said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the first Monday of October next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complainant herein, the matters thereof will be taken for confessed, and decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered, that publication of this notice be made for two months in the Mississippi Democrat.

R. A. SEWARD, Clerk.  
July 2, 1845. 29-9t

## Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Choctaw Circuit Court—to September term, 1845.

Reuben H. Box } ATTACHMENT FOR  
vs. Blanton P. Box, and } \$103 44.  
Eliza M. Box. }

IN this case the attachment having been returned by levying the same on one negro girl by the name of Charlotte. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given that if the defendants shall fail to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of Choctaw county, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said attachment, judgment by default will be rendered against them, and the property attached will be sold.

It is further ordered that this notice be published in the Mississippi Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Carrollton, for four successive weeks.

JOHN NOLEN, Clerk.  
Geo. Hutz, Adm'r for Plff.  
July 2, 1845 29-4t

## Administrator's Sale.

IN obedience to an order of the Probate Court of Carroll county, we will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the door of the court-house of Carroll county, on Monday the 11th day of August next, the following lands belonging to the estate of John Davidson, deceased, to-wit: The west half south-east quarter, and south-west quarter, and east half north-west quarter, and south half west half north-west quarter of Section 35; the south-east quarter and south half of east half north-east quarter, and south-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 34, all in township 21, range 4 east, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

JAMES HEATH,  
DAVID G. DAVIDSON,  
Adm'r's estate of John Davidson, dec'd.  
July 9, 1845 30-5t

## Administrator's Notice.

TO all persons interested in the estate of McGillivray H. Redditt, dec'd.—TAKE NOTICE.—That at the August term next of the Probate Court of Carroll county, on the first Monday in said month, I will present my account for allowance and final settlement as administrator of said estate, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

WM. C. REDDITT, Adm'r  
estate McGillivray H. Redditt, dec'd.  
June 25, 1845 28-6t

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased, by the Probate Court of Carroll county, at the July term, 1845, thereof, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARIA W. MILLER, Adm'r.  
SAM'L M. MILLER, Adm'r.  
of estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.  
July 16, 1845 31-6t

## Committed to the Jail

OF Carroll county, Miss., on the 8th June, 1845, a negro man who says his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Mals (or Malachi) Bradford, living near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Said boy is of dark complexion, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a small scar across the brow of the right eye—had on when committed blue jeans coat and vest, blue cottonade pants, and round crown white fur hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

T. S. GRIDER, Jailor.  
Carrollton, June 9, 1845 27-